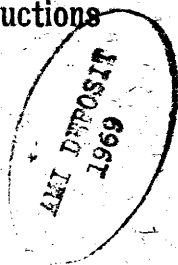


PRISONERS OF WAR

Regulations and Instructions

1918



General Headquarters
American Expeditionary Forces

Report Documentation Page			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
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1. REPORT DATE 1918	2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED -		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Prisoners of war: regulations and instructions.			5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
			5b. GRANT NUMBER		
			5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)			5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
			5e. TASK NUMBER		
			5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Army Command & General Staff College, Combined Arms Research Library, 250 Gibbon Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS, 66027-2314			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
			11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT Regulations and instructions for caring for prisoners of war.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 16	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

Prisoners of War

Regulations and Instructions

I. EVACUATION.

1. The P. M. G. Department is the responsible authority for the safe custody and disposal of prisoners of war from the time the prisoners are received from the fighting troops at the division enclosure.

2. Immediately upon capture prisoners will be disarmed and sent to Brigade Headquarters. There they will be searched and all concealed weapons removed. They will then be sent with the least possible delay to the division enclosure or collecting point, accompanied by a rough report.

3. The prisoners will be counted into the division enclosure by the officer in charge, who will receipt for the total number of officers and other ranks taken over, and direct the escort to return.

4. The prisoners will then be searched, their papers being handed over to the Senior Intelligence Officer, who will then select individuals he considers necessary for special examination; these prisoners so selected will be marched at once to the portion of the enclosure set apart for examination purposes, and the remainder of the prisoners will be placed in the main enclosure for evacuation as early as possible.

5. Prisoners who have been examined should on no account be allowed to mix with prisoners awaiting examination. Nor will officer prisoners be allowed to mix with or talk to their men. Where possible, a separate portion of the enclosure should be set apart for purposes of examination.

6. The prisoners required by the General Staff, for purpose of special examination, will be sent to Army or Corps Headquarters upon the request of the General Staff. In these cases a receipt for the prisoner will be handed to the officer or soldier who delivers him, and the prisoner will be returned as soon as practicable.

7. All searching will be carried out by the Intelligence and Provost personnel, working in conjunction, the former paying particular attention to papers, documents, etc., and the latter to dangerous weapons and implements. Documents should be made up in parcels according to regiments or battalions, and handed over to the Senior Intelligence Officer on the spot. In the absence of an Intelligence Officer, the parcels should be packed in sacks and instructions issued by the G. S. as to their disposal.

8. Personal effects such as watches, trinkets, iron crosses, identity discs, mess tins, haversacks, spoons, forks and water bottles should not be taken away from prisoners, unless required by the General Staff, in which case receipt will be given.

9. Prisoners will be evacuated from the division enclosures to the Central P. W. E. at the first practical opportunity. The importance of speeding evacuation of prisoners of war, especially from the more forward enclosures, is to be borne always in mind.

10. Responsibility for the prisoners of war in division enclosures, and for evacuating them rests with the P. M. G. Department, except in so far as the General Staff may require some or all to be retained for further examination. The necessary officers and guards for division P. W. E. will be provided by division commanders when required.

II. PRISONERS OF WAR ENCLOSURES.

11. The prisoner of war enclosures provided by G. O. No. 106, c. s., G. H. Q. A. E. F., will be established at such points as the P. M. G. may recommend. Enclosures will be of the same general type of construction.

12. A convenient size for the P. W. E. is about 75 yards square. All buildings except shops will be located within a portion of this enclosure which will not exceed two-thirds of the above area. Prisoners will be confined to this latter area between sunset and broad daylight. No buildings should be within five yards of a barbed wire fence.

13. The building, barracks or tents will be surrounded with an inner barbed wire fence and an outer barbed wire fence. This fence will be not less than 8 feet 6 inches high, with strong curtains of wire on the outside and overhanging curtains on the inside. There will be a space of five (5) yards wide between the outer and inner fences.

14. The necessary quarters will be provided for the officers and men of the escort, and will be clear of the enclosure, thus obviating the necessity of continually opening the main gate. The necessary sentinels will be posted between the outer and inner fence.

15. Prisoners will be assigned and transferred to Prisoners of War companies as soon as possible after their receipt at Central P. W. E. Those remaining at Central P. W. E.'s will be employed in so far as possible in the immediate vicinity of the P. W. E., as prescribed for those working in prisoners of war companies. Prisoners of war immediately upon receipt at Central P. W. E. will be given a serial number, which number they will retain permanently.

III. PRISONER OF WAR COMPANIES.

16. Prisoner of war labor companies will be formed at Central P. W. E. The prisoners will be sorted into trades when the companies are first formed, and effort will be made to maintain companies of the same trade.

17. Prisoner of war companies may be employed in constructional and repair work. They will not be used upon work which has a direct connection with military operations. They should be employed, preferably, on work over which it is easy to maintain rigorous supervision.

18. Prisoner of war companies performing labor will work under the direction of the department of the army to which they are assigned for work.

19. Prisoner of war companies will consist of not more than 450 non-commissioned officers and privates. There will be assigned to each company the necessary prisoner of war non-commissioned officers, interpreters, sanitary personnel, cooks, tailors, shoemakers and barbers for the proper internal economy of the company.

20. The commanding officer of a prisoner of war company will be responsible for the discipline and administration of both the prisoners of war company and the escort. He will make requisition weekly on the Central P. W. E. for reinforcements of prisoners of the particular grade and trade required.

21. An escort for each prisoner of war company will be furnished by the P. M. G. The escort will be commanded by an officer designated by the P. M. G.

22. The necessary non-commissioned officers and men for the administration of prisoner of war companies and for the escorts will be assigned, as far as possible, by the P. M. G. When necessary, they will be furnished, at the request of the P. M. G., by the Commanding General of the Army or area in which the company is located.

23. Officers and such non-commissioned officers as are armed with pistols will invariably carry them in the enclosure, and at all times when their actions bring them in contact with prisoners of war. Both non-commissioned officers and men in charge of prisoners of war will at all times carry rifles loaded, with bayonets fixed.

IV. SUPPLY.

24. Prisoners of war will be provided with the necessary clothing by the Q. M. Corps, upon requisition by the commanding officer. Each prisoner of war will be furnished with one uniform complete. No uniform will be issued until the enemy uniform in which a prisoner was captured has become unfit for use. The uniforms of deceased soldier prisoners

of war should be used when practicable for those prisoners who are without uniforms.

25. The Q. M. Corps may issue such uniforms of obsolete pattern as may be available. Such uniforms, where practicable, should be dyed black and, in all cases, will be marked in white across the back with letters 8 inches high, "P. W.," and, in like manner, on each sleeve between the elbow and shoulder with the letters 4 inches high. The breeches will be marked in the same manner with letters 4 inches high, one on each leg immediately above the knee.

26. The senior enemy non-commissioned officer present in a company or enclosure will be allowed to write to the Prisoners of War Aid Depot, Stuttgart, for German uniforms, provided that it is not falsely given as a reason for the request that the United States Government has refused or neglected to provide the necessary clothing. Prisoners' uniforms, when of a distinctive enemy pattern, will not be marked with the letters "P. W."

27. In lieu of made-up clothing, the Q. M. Corps may provide cloth to be made into uniforms by prisoners of war tailors attached to the companies.

28. Caps of a similar shape and color to those worn in the German army will be issued. In cold weather, jackets or overcoats will be issued. Shoes will be furnished by the Q. M. Corps, and those which have been worn but may be capable of being repaired by a company shoemaker may be issued.

29. Sewing material, shoemaker's tools, barber's tools and two sets of tailors' tools, consisting of scissors, shears, measuring tape and thimble, will be furnished by the Q. M. Corps to each company.

30. Each article of clothing will be stamped in a conspicuous place with the serial number of the prisoner. For this purpose, each company will be furnished with a set of stencils with numbers two inches high. No article will be worn by a prisoner unless bearing his serial number. Outer clothing will be numbered on the inside. Prisoners will not be allowed to wear articles of the United States uniform not issued specially for the purpose by the Q. M. Corps which do not bear the prescribed distinctive marking to enable the prisoners to be distinguished at all times from the United States troops.

31. Clothing brushes will be provided at the rate of one to every fifteen prisoners. Each company will be provided with two pairs of hair clippers and five pairs of handcuffs. Two blue canvas suits will be issued for the use of each company cook. Prisoners will be furnished with bedsacks and blankets on the same scale as provided for our own troops. Soap and shoe polish will be issued as may be necessary.

32. Each prisoner will be issued articles necessary to make up the following equipment:

Uniform, complete, 1.	Socks, 2 pairs.
Shoes, 2 pairs.	Towels, 2.
Drawers, 2 pairs.	Handkerchiefs, 2.
Undershirts, 2 pairs.	Meat can, 1.
Belt, 1.	Knife, 1.
Barrack bag, 1.	Fork, 1.
Hair brush, 1.	Spoon, 1.
Tooth brush, 1.	Canteen with cover and strap, 1.
Shirts, flannel, 1.	

33. A record of all clothing and ordnance stores issued to prisoners of war will be kept on special books which will be provided for that purpose.

34. Prisoners of war will be allowed the same ration prescribed for United States troops. So far as practicable, prisoners will be required to raise their own vegetables, and, when so raised, a corresponding deduction in the amount drawn from the Q. M. Corps will be made.

35. Straw or an adequate substitute for bedding will be issued at the rate of 15 pounds per man per month. Fuel will be issued as and when necessary.

V. SANITATION.

36. Freshly captured prisoners of war will be medically inspected upon arrival at Central P. W. E., and before being forwarded to a prisoner of war company will be vaccinated. The necessary medical service will be provided by the commander of the area.

37. As soon as practicable, after being received by prisoner of war companies, prisoners will be inoculated. After inoculation prisoners will not be permitted to labor until a period of 48 hours has elapsed.

38. Where necessary prisoners of war will be sent from enclosures and companies to hospitals for treatment, and upon recovery will be returned to the company or enclosure from which received.

39. The necessary medical service for prisoner of war enclosures and companies will be provided by the Medical Department. Prisoner of war non-commissioned officers and men of the sanitary service, when available, will be used, as far as possible, in sanitary and medical work in connection with the prisoners.

40. All prisoners suspected of having a contagious disease will be isolated and placed under medical observation for ten days. A medical inspection over prisoner of war companies and central enclosures will be made at least once each month.

41. The same medical and dental treatment as furnished United States troops will be provided for prisoners of war.

VI. DISCIPLINE.

42. Prisoners of war are subject to the laws, regulations and orders of the United States Army. Any act of insubordination will justify the adoption towards them of such measures as may be considered necessary.

43. Prisoners of war will be required to comply with all of the rules and regulations made for their safety, good order and discipline. They are, regardless of rank, subject to the orders of all officers, guards and sentries placed over them. Prisoners of war are required to obey the orders of other prisoners to whom authority may be delegated.

44. Prisoners of war are required to obey the ordinary civil laws of the country in which they are, and are liable to punishment for an offense against those laws.

45. Prisoners of war are required to salute all United States officers. When an officer passes a working party, the prisoners will stand at "attention" unless actually working, and all prisoners of war non-commissioned officers will salute. When passing an officer on march they will execute "Eyes right" or "Eyes left" at command.

46. A prisoner of war who attempts to escape or pass a defined limit after having once been duly challenged will, if the challenge be disregarded, be fired on. Attempts to escape are considered offenses against good order and discipline. A prisoner attempting to escape will, upon recapture, be punished therefore.

47. In case of escape of a prisoner of war, the commanding officer of the division or area in which the enclosure or company is located will immediately cause an inquiry to be made, and a report forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, showing the time and circumstances of such escape, the clothing worn by the prisoner, any negligence upon the part of any officer or man of the United States Army which might have contributed to such escape, and any particular reason the prisoner may have had for attempting escape beyond the mere desire of regaining his liberty.

48. Notifications of all escapes and of all recaptures will be sent directly to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Central Record Office, and to the P. M. G.

49. Prisoners of war will not be permitted to have in their possession any weapons of any description, any photographic apparatus, field glass, compass, any lamp which may be used for signaling, inflammable articles, essential oils, scents or maps. Without special permission they will not be allowed to

keep in their possession any tools, nor will they be permitted to have any newspapers or periodicals other than those duly authorized. They will not be allowed to have any current money other than the duly authorized scrip or tokens provided for them. The possession of any unauthorized or forbidden article is an offense against good order and discipline.

50. Prisoner of war non-commissioned officers who fail to properly perform the duties of supervision of the men under them, or any other duty with which they may be entrusted, will be punished as offenders against good order and military discipline.

51. The maintenance of discipline among prisoners of war is a function of the P. M. G., who will appoint provost courts for the trial of the more serious offenses committed by prisoners of war. The findings and sentences of the provost courts will be subject to the review of the P. M. G., and, when approved by him, such sentences will be carried into execution.

52. Ordinary disciplinary and police infractions committed by prisoners of war will be dealt with summarily by the commanding officers of companies and enclosures, but no punishment exceeding thirty days' confinement will be inflicted by them. A report of all such punishments inflicted upon prisoners of war will be made monthly to the P. M. G.

53. Capital punishment may be adjudged only by general courts-martial or military commissions, appointed by the C. in C.

54. No punishment will be inflicted upon prisoners of war except such as might lawfully be imposed upon United States troops, and no collective punishment will be visited upon whole companies for a misdemeanor or escape of an individual.

55. Sentences of confinement imposed by commanding officers of companies and enclosures, will be carried out under local arrangements. Sentences imposed by provost courts will be carried out in the manner directed by the P. M. G.

VII. PRISONERS OF WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

56. A prisoner of war, upon being assigned a number and included in a prisoner of war company, will be required, before leaving the Central P. W. E., to despatch a card to his home address advising of the capture, and that he may be addressed in the following form:

(Serial) No. Name, Prisoners of War Company No. in France, care of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau, A. G. O., American E. F.

57. Prisoners of war will be permitted to send two letters or postcards each week, but not more than one on any one day. Only the paper, envelopes and cards officially supplied to the prisoners may be used. All correspondence must be

clearly written in English, French or German (except with the permission of the officer commanding), and must be confined to the lines of the paper. The contents must relate to private and domestic affairs only. There must be no intimation of the place where the prisoners are quartered or working, or the nature of the work on which they are employed. Letters or cards must be addressed specifically to an individual by name, and not to a post office or accommodation address or for redirection. All writing will be in black ink or with soft black lead pencil.

58. The flap of an envelope, or the face of a card, must bear the prisoners name and number and the official designation of the P. W. company to which he belongs. The place of internment is never to be mentioned. Company and enclosure commanders will insure that the requirements as to form in which letters and cards are written and addressed are strictly complied with, but they will not be responsible for censoring the matter contained therein.

59. All cards and all letters, the envelopes of which must be unsealed, will be forwarded in packages to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau, Central Records Office, A. G. D., A. E. F.

60. Letters and cards found to contain complaints as to food, living conditions or treatment, will be referred to the officer commanding for investigation. If satisfied that the complaint is not justified, or that it conveys a false impression, the commanding officer will inform the writer that the letter or card can not be forwarded. Repeated and aggravated attempts to send forward false and misleading complaints or undesirable information will be dealt with by disciplinary action. In case, however, the commanding officer finds the complaint to be justified by the facts, the letter will be forwarded to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau with a statement to that effect.

61. Prisoners of war will be permitted to ask that food be sent to them, provided that they do not make a false statement that they are not supplied with sufficient food by the United States.

62. Prisoners of war will be permitted to receive letters, cards and packages sent through the Prisoners of War Information Bureau. Letters which show that they have been censored will be given to the prisoners without further examination.

63. Parcels sent to prisoners of war must not contain spirits, liquors, nor any of the articles which prisoners are forbidden by these regulations to have in their possession. They must not contain civilian clothes, nor written communications of any kind. All parcels will be opened in the presence of the addressee and the contents carefully scrutinized. Great care will be taken to see that no message is concealed in the contents of the parcels. Such concealed messages may be upon

simple rolls of brown paper, mixed with tobacco, or concealed in soft substances, such as soap, and between the glued sheets of photographs. After scrutiny, the contents only will be delivered to the prisoner, whose receipt will be taken therefor. The container will be examined for a false bottom and removed.

64. Prisoners of war may receive books of a harmless character, in limited quantities, through post. They will not be permitted to receive newspapers or periodicals.

65. In case of the receipt of packages addressed to a prisoner who has died or escaped, or where it is for any reason impractical to deliver the package to the addressee, the contents of such parcel will be distributed to the needy prisoners of the same camp, with the exception of money or strictly personal articles, which will be returned to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. This distribution will be made under the supervision of the senior non-commissioned officer prisoner of war. Wherever possible, however, as where a prisoner has been transferred from one company or enclosure to another, packages received in the absence of the addressee will be forwarded to the proper destination. When the contents are of a perishable nature, and can not be issued to the prisoner on account of illness or for any other reason, the distribution will be made, as far as possible, in accordance with the wishes of the addressee. A monthly report will be made of all parcels undelivered to the addressee, showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee, the reason for non-delivery and the date and manner of distribution.

66. All inquiries concerning prisoners of war received by officers commanding companies, or others, will be forwarded to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau for reply.

67. The same facilities of correspondence will be allowed to prisoners of war under sentence or in confinement as is allowed to other prisoners.

68. No limitation will be placed upon the receipt of parcels by prisoners of war, but they will not be allowed to send any parcels whatever.

69. The distribution of collective packages for prisoners of war from or by relief societies or others will be conducted under special directions of the P. M. G.

70. All visits of members of a neutral legation or embassy to prisoner of war companies or enclosures will be made under authority of permits granted by the Adjutant General. In such cases the neutral visitor will be permitted free intercourse with the prisoners of war out of the hearing of any member of the company staff. Company commanders will not, however, produce for neutral inspection any rules or instructions which have been or may be issued.

71. Visits of the accredited agents of relief societies for the distribution of supplies or the carrying on of relief work among the prisoners of war will be permitted only upon express authorization issued by the Adjutant General, and defining the privileges to be accorded. In such cases no private communications will be permitted with the prisoners.

72. No other persons will be allowed to communicate with prisoners of war excepting only officers and soldiers whose military duty requires it.

VIII. WORK.

73. Commanding officers of prisoners of war companies will see that all prisoners who are medically fit are, at all times, available for work. The normal working hours will be nine hours per day. Officers commanding companies will make report to the P. M. G. of all overtime work performed by the prisoners of war. A commissioned officer will, at all times, be in charge of prisoners when at work.

74. All prisoners will be given one whole day per week for the purpose of rest, washing clothes, bathing and for work in connection with the interior economy of the company. These days of rest will be Sundays, so far as possible. When the exigencies of the service require that all or a part of the company perform work on Sunday, the men so working will be given another day of the week for rest.

75. Officers commanding prisoners of war companies will keep a monthly roster of the prisoners in their charge, and a careful record of each prisoner, showing the number of days' labor performed, all deductions ordered and such other data as may be needed to enable the prisoners working pay and allocation to be computed. Prisoners will not be permitted to smoke during the time that they are at work.

76. Prisoners of war will be allowed working pay at a rate to be hereafter fixed. Allocations of working pay will be made to the prisoners of war by the Q. M. Corps in canteen tokens or scrip provided by the Q. M. Corps.

77. The allocation of working pay will be allowed at the rate of 20 centimes per day for privates and lance-corporals; and 40 centimes per day for non-commissioned officers. Interpreters, sanitary personnel, cooks, tailors, barbers and shoemakers will receive allocations determined by the P. M. G. in accordance with the labor performed by them. Allocations may be increased by direction of the P. M. G. for skilled work, not to exceed the rate of one franc per day. Such increases will be granted upon recommendation of the company commander or the officer under whom the prisoners are working. Payment will not be made for fractions of a day, but the working hours performed

will be credited and, on the completion of the number of hours constituting a day's labor, prisoners will be given the allocation for a day's work.

78. Pay rolls of prisoners of war entitled to working pay will be made out on forms prescribed by the Q. M. Corps. Prisoners of war, non-commissioned officers and clerks may be used on all clerical work in connection with the roster pay rolls and other records of the company.

79. Prisoners of war will not be employed as cooks, nor for any other personal services of any kind for American officers; nor will they be employed in or about enclosures except upon regularly supervised work authorized by the company commander.

80. Before going to work prisoners of war will be counted and inspected, and, upon return to the enclosure, they will not be allowed to fall out until they have been again counted and inspected. Whenever practicable a third count will be made during the day at uncertain hours.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

81. Prisoners of war will be allowed to retain their personal effects, including medals, identity discs, and such private papers as may not be required for military information.

82. Prisoners of war will not be permitted to have in their possession any money other than canteen tokens or scrip issued and paid to them. All money found in their possession and all money that they receive by mail or otherwise acquire will be taken over by the commanding officer of the prisoner of war company or enclosure and forwarded to the Q. M. Prisoner of War Information Bureau. In such cases, receipts in triplicate will be made out. One copy of the receipt will be given to the prisoner, one copy, verified by the prisoner's initials, will be forwarded to the Q. M. Prisoner of War Information Bureau with the money, the third copy being retained with the company records.

83. Canteens will be established in each prisoner of war company, where men may purchase tobacco, toilet articles, and such other available objects as are usually sold in army canteens, and the sale of which is approved by the company commander.

84. The canteen tokens or scrip will be received by the canteens in payment of articles purchased by prisoners of war. Articles obtained from the Quartermaster Corps, or from any other source, for sale in canteens, will be paid for in cash. The canteen tokens received by the canteens will be exchanged for cash by the Q. M. Corps upon request of the commanding officer of the prisoner of war company.

85. The canteen should be managed by a committee of all prisoners in the company, and a non-commissioned officer prisoner put in charge. All prices will be determined by the company commander, and the canteen books will be checked by him daily. The profits of the canteen will be expended by the company commander for the benefit of the prisoners of war in the improvement of their condition as a whole.

86. All latitude will be allowed to prisoners of war for the exercise of their religion, consistent with the maintenance of discipline and the due administration of the company.

87. The instructions in English and German appended to these regulations will be conspicuously posted in all enclosures, and called to the attention of all prisoners of war in their companies, for their information and guidance.

X. OFFICERS PRISONERS OF WAR.

88. An officers prisoners of war division will be established by direction of the P. M. G., in charge of an officer of his department, with the necessary escort. Prisoner officers received at P. W. E. will be sent to the point designated for the retention of officers prisoners of war.

89. Officers prisoners of war will be housed in buildings or cantonments. General officers will be given separate rooms. Field officers should be separated from the subalterns.

90. Officers prisoners of war will be afforded every opportunity for amusement and exercise consistent with their safety. They will never be required to perform any labor.

91. Officers prisoners of war will not be allowed to retain money. German currency or currency of hostile governments found upon their persons or received by them during their imprisonment will be forwarded to the Q. M. Prisoner of War Information Bureau, receipts being given as prescribed for soldiers. All other money in their possession or received by them will be retained by the officer in charge, credited to the individual account of the prisoner of war officer to whom it belongs, and used in such a manner as the prisoner officer may desire, and which the officer in charge may approve.

92. Officers prisoners of war will be permitted to purchase such supplies as they may desire and as may be approved by the officer in charge. They will not be permitted to purchase or have any alcoholic liquors, excepting only light wines and beer in such quantities and at such times as the officer in charge may allow.

93. Officers prisoners of war will be allowed to have clothes of German uniform pattern made for them at their own expense. If necessary, the Quartermaster Corps will furnish them with uniforms of the German pattern, or with cloth to be made

into such uniforms by tailors attached to the prisoner of war companies. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish also the necessary bunks and bedding.

94. Officers prisoners of war will be supplied with the same rations as are prescribed for United States troops, to which they may add such articles as they may desire to purchase for their own private use.

95. The value of all rations and clothing issued to or for an officer prisoner of war will be deducted from the amount of pay that may be allowed him by the United States government.

96. Orderlies for officers prisoners of war will be assigned from prisoner of war companies at the rate of one for every general officer and one to every six other officers. These orderlies will perform all necessary services and attendance, including the preparation of meals for prisoner officers. They will receive an allocation of pay at the rate of 20 centimes per day, to which the prisoners of war officers may add such amounts from their private funds as they may desire.

Cooks for officers prisoners of war will be supplied at the rate of one for each six officers under the same conditions as for orderlies.

97. The same rules concerning correspondence, censorship and the receipt of parcels as apply to prisoner of war companies will govern officers prisoners of war.

APPENDIX.

(See Art. 87)

Instructions For Prisoners of War

1. You will be permitted to write and send two letters or cards each week, but not more than one on any one day.

2. Only the official paper, cards and envelopes supplied to you will be used. The writing must be clear and confined to the lines. The language must be English, French or German. Any other language must be used only with the express permission of the commanding officer.

3. Your messages must relate only to private and domestic affairs. They must be written in plain language. Any attempt to use a cipher, code or sign language will be punished by withdrawing the correspondence privileges, or by other disciplinary measures.

4. No indication whatever may be given of the place where you are quartered or working, nor of the nature of the work upon which you are employed.

5. The address must be to an individual and directed to a specific place. Letters addressed in care of a postoffice, to an

accommodation address or for redirection will not be forwarded. All letters must be delivered unsealed. On the outside of the flap of the envelope and upon the face of post cards must appear your name and number, and the official designation of the company to which you belong. Otherwise, nothing but the address may appear on the outside of envelopes or upon the face of post cards.

6. All complaints in letters and postcards concerning food, conditions of living or anything else will be referred to the commanding officer for investigation. If it is found that such complaints are not justified the writer will be informed that the letter can not go forward. Permission will then be given to send another letter, but repeated attempts to send false complaints or improper information will be dealt with by disciplinary action. If you have any complaint or grievance to make, you should make it directly to the company commander, who will take steps to redress the grievance if it is reasonable and well founded.

7. You will be permitted to ask for food, clothing or other articles to be sent to you, providing that you do not give as a reason therefor the false statement that you are not provided sufficiently by the United States.

8. Violations of these instructions cause much delay and annoyance in the forwarding of your mail. On the other hand, if you comply with the spirit and letter of these directions, your messages will be sent through to your country with the least possible delay.

ANWEISUNGEN FUER KRIEGSGEFANGENE.

1. Kriegsgefangene duerfen woechentlich zwei Briefe oder Postkarten schreiben und absenden, aber nicht mehr als ein Schreiben am selben Tag.

2. Nur das amtlich gelieferte Schreibzeug (Papier, Postkarten und Briefumschlaege) darf gebraucht werden. Das Schreiben muss deutlich sein und sich auf die gezogenen Linien beschaerenken. Die Sprache muss Englisch, Franzoesisch oder Deutsch sein. Eine andere Sprache darf nur mit besonderer Erlaubnis des Befehlshabers verwendet werden.

3. Nur Privat oder Familienangelegenheiten duerfen besprochen werden. Nur klare Ausdrucksweisen und Klartext duerfen angewandt werden. Ein Versuch, sich irgend eines Geheimschreibens oder Umschreibens zu bedienen, wird mit Widerrufern der Korrespondenzfreiheit oder auf anderer Weise disziplinaerisch bestraft werden.

4. Keine Andeutungen ueber Quartierplatz, Werkstelle oder Beschaeftigung sind erlaubt.

5. Die Adresse muss eine personliche und an einen bestimmten Ort gerichtet sein. Postlagernde, sowohl wie an eine Hilfsadresse gerichtete Briefe werden nicht befoerdert. Alle Briefe muessen offen eingehaendigt werden. Auf der Rueckseite des Briefumschlags und auf der Vorderseite von Postkarten muss der Name und die Nummer des Schreibers, sowie die amtliche Bezeichnung der Kompagnie zu welcher der Betreffende genoert, angegeben werden. Sonst darf nur die Adresse auf der Aussenseite des Umschlags und auf der Vorderseite der Postkarten erscheinen.

6. Alle Beschwerden welche in Briefen und auf Postkarten in betreff des Essens, der Lebenseinrichtungen, u. s. w. aufgefunden werden, werden dem Befehlshaber zur Untersuchung unterbreitet. Wenn die Klagen sich als ungerechtfertigt erweisen wird der Schreiber in Kenntnis gesetzt dass der Brief nicht befoerdert werden kann. Es wird sodann gestattet, einen anderen Brief an dessen Stelle zu schreiben, aber wiederholte Versuche falsche Beschwerden oder unerlaubte Mitteilungen zu machen, werden disciplinaerisch behandelt werden. Alle Beschwerden oder Klagegruende sind dem Kompagniefuehrer zu unterbreiten, so dass von diesem das Unrecht beseitigt werden kann, wenn der Klagegrund billig und wohlberechtigt ist.

7. Um Speisesachen, Kleidungsstuecke und aehnliche Gegenstaende darf in Briefen gebeten werden, solange nicht als Ursache dazu die unwahre Behauptung gemacht wird, dass von Seiten der Vereinigten Staaten nicht genug versorgt sei.

8. Jedes Verbrechen gegen diese Anweisungen veranlaesst viele Verzoeigerung und eine Beeintraechtigung des Verkehrs. Andererseits wird die Beachtung dieser Anordnungen, buchstaeblich und dem Sinne gemaess erzielen dass die Mitteilungen der Kriegsgefangenen aufs schnellste nach der Heimat befoerdert werden.